IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please enter the attached substitute sheets 2(1), 2(2), 2/1, 5(1), 5(2), 6(1), 6(2), 8(1), 8(2), 8/1, 9(1), 9(2), 11(1), 11(2), 12(1) and 12(2) for original pages 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11 and 12. The substitute sheets incorporate the English language translation of the international application amendments in the international stage under PCT Article 34.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Specifically, the phenolic resin molding material of the present invention comprises blending [[350]] 450 to 900 parts by mass of an inorganic fibrous filler with 100 parts by mass of phenolic novolak in that a total content of a monomeric phenol and a dimeric phenol is 10% or less measured by the area method of gel filtration chromatography and a degree of dispersion (Mw/Mn) of a weight-average molecular weight (Mw) and a number-average molecular weight (Mn) is 1.1 to 3.0 when measured by gel filtration chromatography, wherein the inorganic fibrous filler is a combination of wollastonite and glass fiber, the blending amount of the wollastonite is 350 to 800 parts by mass, and the blending amount of the glass fiber is 100 to 200 parts by mass.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The inorganic fibrous filler used in the present invention is not limited to a particular one. For example, ~~Among~~ among ~~the above-described inorganic fillers,~~ calcium carbonate, clay, talc, silica, fibrous ones and also ~~various types of carbon fibers such as pitch-based and PAN-based fibers,~~ fibrous fillers of wollastonite, potassium titanate and aluminum borate, various types of carbon fibers such as pitch-based and PAN-based fibers, aramid fiber, glass fiber and the like can be used. But, it is desirable that the wollastonite is selected to improve the abrasion resistance and heat resistance and the glass fiber is selected to improve the mechanical strength and heat resistance and not to degrade the abrasion resistance, and they are combined. This combination is also desirable in view of the cost performance.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 28, and bridging to page 10, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The blending amount of the inorganic fibrous filler is 450 to 900 parts by mass, preferably 600 to 800 parts by mass, to 100 parts by mass of the phenolic novolak. ~~A combination of the wollastonite and the glass fiber is more preferable, and~~ And, the wollastonite is used in 350 to 800 parts by mass, preferably 450 to 700 parts by mass, and the glass fiber is used in 100 to 200 parts by mass, preferably 110 to 150 parts by mass. If the inorganic fibrous filler is less than 450 parts by mass, the resin amount increases, so that the abrasion resistance degrades, and a coefficient of linear expansion becomes high. Therefore, the thermal shock property (heat resistance) by a sharp change

in temperature tends to degrade. And, if the inorganic fibrous filler is more than 900 parts by mass, there are problems that the fluidity becomes poor, and it is difficult to secure the stable moldability. Thus, the blending amount falling outside of the above-described range is not desirable.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 28, and bridging to page 13, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

[Properties of phenolic novolak]

The properties of the obtained phenolic ~~novolakwere~~ novolak were measured by the following test methods. The results are shown in Table 1.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 17, and bridging to page 14, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:

<Example 1>

As shown in Table 2, 100 parts of phenolic novolak (1), [133] 400 parts of ~~glass fiber (a product of Nippon Electric Glass Co., Ltd., reference fiber diameter: 10 μm, average fiber length: 3mm) and 433 parts of fused silica (a product of Denki Kagaku Kogyo K.K., FS-90)~~ wollastonite (a product of TOMOE Engineering Co., Ltd., NYAD 400, reference fiber diameter: 7μm, aspect ratio: 4) and 167 parts of glass fiber (a product of Nitto Boseki Co., Ltd., reference fiber diameter: 11 μm, average fiber length: 3mm) as inorganic fibrous fillers, [[12]] 16 parts of hexamethylenetetramine and [[13]] 15 parts of a mold release agent and others were blended and mixed uniformly. Then, the mixture was kneaded uniformly into a sheet form under heating by

heated rolls, cooled, and crushed by a power mill to obtain a granular molding material.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The obtained molding material was injection-molded under the following conditions to obtain a JIS shrink test specimen, a JIS bending test specimen (80×10×4 mm), and an abrasion testing ring test specimen.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 11, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The obtained test specimen was subjected to after-curing at ~~180°C~~ 210°C for [[3]] 20 hours, and ~~its shrinkage percentage, bending strength and shrinkage percentage after boiling for 24 hours were evaluated. And, a long-term heat resistance test was further conducted at 250°C for 500 hours~~ evaluated for the following properties. The results are shown in Table 2. ~~Various properties were evaluated according to the following.~~

Please delete the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 18.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 20, with the following rewritten paragraph:

~~(2) Bending strength~~

(1) Bending strength

Measured according to JIS K 7203.

(2) Thermal shock

The piston model having the dimensions and shape shown in Fig. 1 was heated at 300°C for 30 minutes, immediately removed and put under water of 23°C, and test specimens were examined for their appearances. This procedure was repeated for five cycles. After the five cycles, the test specimens free from a crack were determined to be good.

(3) Resistance to hot water

JIS shrink test specimens were immersed in hot water of 80°C for 500 hours, and dimensional change rates after the immersion were measured.

(4) Abrasion resistance

The test was conducted under the following conditions, and the abrasion testing ring test specimens and counterpart materials were measured for abrasion wear.

Test load: 60kg/cm^2

Test rate: 0.1 m/s

Test time: 2 hours

Counterpart material: FCD450

Test environment: Under brake oil (normal temperature)

Please replace the table after the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 6, with the following rewritten table:

[0061] [Table 2]

		Example 1	Example 2	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2	Comparative Example 3
Blending composition[parts]	Phenolic novolak (1)	100	100	—	—	100
	Phenolic novolak (2)	—	—	100	100	—
	Hexamethylenetetramine	16	15	16	16	16
	Wollastonite	400	750	200	400	200
	Glass fiber	167	100	100	167	100
	Calcium stearate	5	5	5	5	5
	Carbon black	7	7	7	7	7
	Magnesium oxide	3	—	3	—	3
Roll workability		○	○	○	×	○
Performance	Bending strength(Mpa)	150	120	130	—	135
	Thermal shock	Good	Good	Cracked by 1 cycle	—	Cracked by 1 cycle
	Resistance to hot water(%)	+0.03	+0.02	+0.18	—	+0.17
	Abrasion resistance: Test specimen(mg)	3	2	12	—	18
	Abrasion resistance: Counterpart material(mg)	1	0	4	—	6

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 19, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

It is apparent from Table [[3]] 2 that the phenolic resin molding materials obtained in Examples ~~3 and 4~~ have well-balanced properties of heat resistance (thermal shock resistance), abrasion resistance, dimensional accuracy and mechanical strength.